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## LICHENS—COLLEMA AND LEPTOGIUM.

CAROLYN W. HARRIS.

**Collema** is a large genus, represented by many species which after further study may be divided into several genera, as the spore characters are such that this division seems possible. The thallus is foliaceous, in a few species fruticose, in some it is small and irregular, in others large and flat, but in all it is more or less folded and rugose. Collema's are very gelatinous when moist, very thin in texture. They are generally considered of low development but they have some characteristics which are quite complex. The color varies from a light lead color to a very dark, greenish blue, almost black, the under surface is lighter with no rhizoids. The margin of the thallus is divided into lobes with obtuse tips. The apothecia are usually small or medium, frequently very numerous. The color of the disk is reddish brown to dark brown, flat or slightly convex with an entire, crenate margin. Collema's are not dependent upon apothecia for propagation as soredia are usually present, and it is even possible for a part of the thallus to be broken off and form a new plant. They are found on trees, dead wood, occasionally on damp rocks. They require much moisture for their full development. Are common throughout the United States and Canada.

**Leptogium.** The thallus of this genus closely resembles that of Collema; it is usually larger and not so gelatinous, more wrinkled and thicker. On the under side are fine gray rhizoids in clusters, or there is a fine close nap. The apothecia are small with a reddish brown disk, with a lighter raised margin. Soredia are present in many species where no apothecia are found. Leptogium is probably only a higher development of Collema; the two genera are found in the same localities. The amateur can distinguish these genera readily by examining the under surface, in Collema it is devoid of rhizoids, in Leptogium they are always present in some form.

**COLLEMA FLACIDUM** Ach. Plate VI. Fig. 1. Thallus composed of large, round, entire lobes which are folded together, giving a puckered effect; these are usually covered with granules of the same color as the thallus which is a dark olive green. The margin is undulate and frequently plicate or folded. The under side is a dull dark gray, much wrinkled.

Apothecia, which are not common, are small, scattered and sessile, the disk is chestnut, quite flat, with an entire, granulate margin.

Habitat granite rocks and trunks of old trees; found principally in mountainous regions. When moist is very flaccid as the specific name indicates, when dry it is thin and brittle.

**COLLEMA NIGRESCENS** (Huds.) Ach. Plate VI. Fig. 2. The thallus of this very pretty lichen is thin, nearly round, very delicate at the margin but stronger toward the center where the small apothecia are massed. The lobes are entire, round and flexuous, clinging closely to the substratum, but when damp can be removed with care. The wrinkles in the thallus are very conspicuous giving a pustulate appearance. It is a dark olive green turning darker when fully developed; the under side is a little lighter in color with deep pit-like radiating wrinkles.

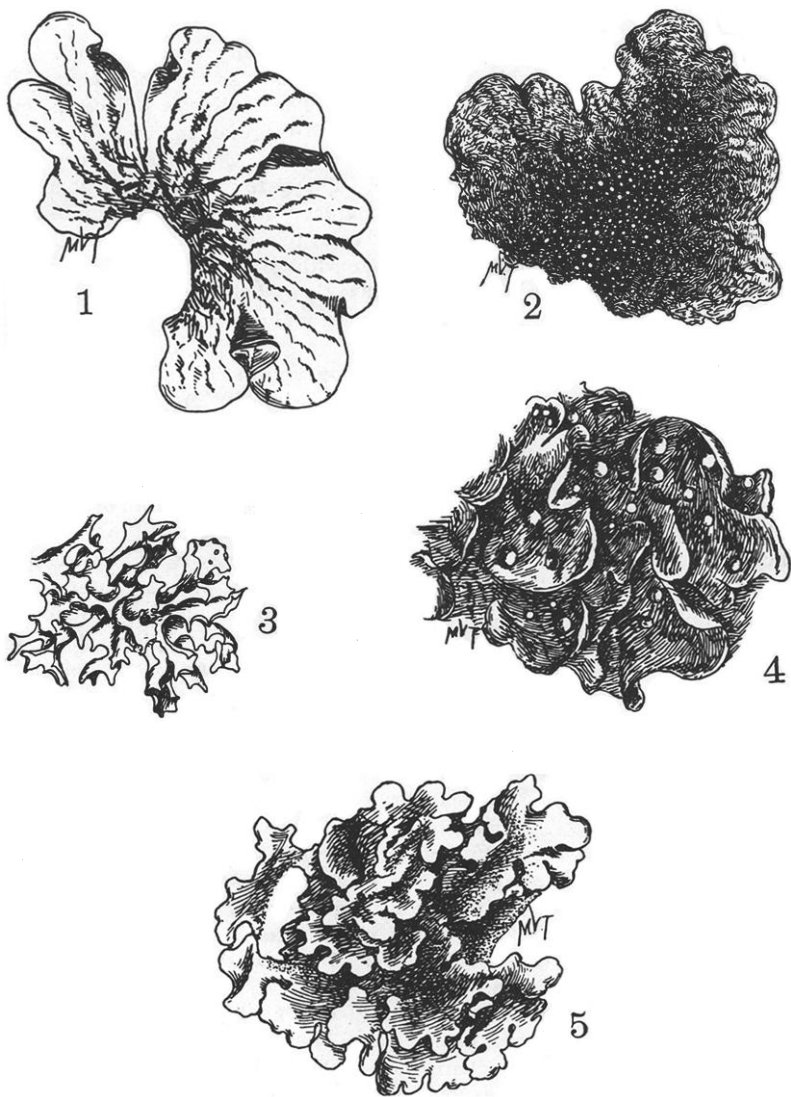


PLATE VI. Fig. 1. *Collema flaccidum*  $\times 1$ . Fig. 2. *C. nigrescens*  $\times 0$ .  
Fig. 3. *Leptogium palmatum*  $\times 2$ . Fig. 4. *L. pulchellum*  $\times 2$ . Fig.  
5. *L. myochroum*  $\times 0$ .

The apothecia are small and crowded, with a deep red disk which has a thin entire margin.

Found on trees and decayed wood; quite common throughout the Northern States.

*COLLEMA NIGRESCENS* (Huds.) Ach. var. *LEUCOPEPLA* Tuckerm. This variety is more common than *C. nigrescens*, especially in the Southern States. The thallus, which is orbiculate, is a little thinner and more wrinkled, but the chief macroscopical difference is in the apothecia which are very small and crowded, with a convex disk which is white pruinose, giving a very attractive appearance with the often perfect outline of the thallus.

*COLLEMA PULPOSUM* (Bernh.) Nyl. Thallus medium in size with crowded lobes which are crenate at the margin, rather thick and frequently granulose toward the center. It is a dull dark green and is very gelatinous when damp.

The apothecia are large and flat with a deep orange colored disk, the margin is raised, is very thick and almost black.

*C. pulposum* is found imbedded in moss in calcareous earth, or on limestone rocks; more common in the Western than in the Eastern States.

*LEPTOGIUM MUSCICOLA* (Sw.) Fr. Thallus very minute and moss-like, the interwoven branches are irregular and much branched. In color it is almost black, with a varnished look.

The apothecia are rather large with a flat brown disk which is somewhat appressed, the margin is thin and entire.

This interesting little lichen grows over mosses and is difficult to separate from them. It grows in mountainous regions, both in the East and West, but is more common on the Pacific coast.

*LEPTOGIUM LACERUM* (Sw.) Fr. Thallus rather small with rounded lobes which are much wrinkled and crowded, and whose margins are very irregularly cleft into jagged, fringe like edges. The color of the thallus is a dark dull brown when dry, a dark lead color when moist; the under surface is paler with hair-like rhizoids with which it clings closely to the substratum.

Found on rocks, frequently with mosses; common in the Northern and Middle States.

*LEPTOGIUM PALMATUM* (Huds.) Mont. Plate VI. Fig. 3. Thallus medium with narrow, convolute lobes which have obtuse tips; these are more or less wrinkled and pitted, the edges are fringe like. The color is a deep reddish brown, with a trace of the lead color, found in all species of *Leptogium*.

The apothecia are very small and sessile, somewhat concave, the disk is a dark red with a light red entire margin. *L. palmatum* is found on earth growing with mosses in British Columbia and the Western States.

*LEPTOGIUM PULCHELLUM* (Ach.) Nyl. Plate VI. Fig. 4. Thallus medium with thin round lobes which are somewhat wrinkled and plicate; is a dark lead color with a greenish tinge when moist. It clings closely to the substratum except at the edges where it curls over slightly. The under side is a little lighter in color, is pitted and wrinkled.

The apothecia are small to medium in size, often very numerous, are sub-pedicellate with a dark reddish brown disk and a paler margin.

Habitat trees and rocks; very common in Canada and the United States.

**LEPTOGIUM TREMELLOIDES** (L. fil.) Fr. The thallus of this species is much like that of *L. pulchellum*, it is larger, with round, smooth, entire lobes which become crisped toward the center, and are covered more or less with concolorous granules, sometimes these are minute lobules. The color is somewhat lighter than that of *L. pulchellum*. The under side is the same color, and is wrinkled slightly.

The apothecia are medium, disk a dark red, which becomes convex, the margin is very thin.

Found in the Northern and Middle States on mossy rocks and on trees.

**LEPTOGIUM MYOCHROUM** (Ehrh., Schaer.) Tuckerm. Plate VI. Fig. 5. Thallus rather large with broad, flat lobes which are very coriaceous and entire, often sooty looking toward the center. In color a dull green when fresh, turning mouse color when dry. The lobes of the under side are slightly concave and are a light gray, covered with a fine ash colored nap.

The apothecia are rare; they are medium and flat, almost sessile, with a reddish brown disk, the border rugose and sometimes hirsute.

Found on trees and damp rocks; quite common in the Northern States.

In appearance *C. flaccidum* and *L. myochroum* are much alike, but the under side of the former is bare and in the latter it is velvety.

### NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE III.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

#### **Brachelyma robustum** (Cardot).

*Cryphaeadelphus robustus* Cardot. (Rev. BRY. 3:6-8, 1904). M. Cardot has recently described this new species collected by R. M. Harper in Georgia and referred *Brachelyma subulatum* Sch. to the same genus.

He says of this new generic name that Müller had created it in 1851 in the second volume of the Synopsis Muscorum for *Fontinalis subulata* P. Beauv. as a subsection of the section *Dichelyma* of the genus *Neckera*. In the second edition of the Synopsis Muscorum Europaeorum, 1876, Schimper founded the genus *Brachelyma* for the same species. In his monograph of the *Fontinalaceae* in 1892, M. Cardot took up *Brachelyma*, but he states that this is an error, as according to the Paris Code, section 58, any subdivision of a genus takes rank over a later published generic name.

This name, besides being much less desirable than *Brachelyma*, is entirely misleading in its suggestion of relationship and M. Cardot renders himself particularly liable to ridicule in view of the numerous sarcastic paragraphs published by him on nomenclature in his Revision of the types of Hedwig!

#### **PAPILLARIA NIGRESCENS** (Sw.) Jaeg. & Sauerb.

In the BRYOLOGIST for March (1904) M. Cardot has failed to note that in the January number (p. 14) Louisiana was included in the range for this